

Proves Its Worth at Harvest Time

Crops must have Nitrogen, and the most available is that in

Nitrate of Soda

Moreover, because of this 100% availability, it is the cheapest form of Nitrogen. Nitrate of Soda is odorless, clean to handle and easy to apply.

We Want to Send YOU a Book—FREE

that we have prepared on the use of Nitrate of Soda. Send for it, follow it and get bigger crops. Address a Post Card to

Dr. WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director Chilean Nitrate Propaganda
No Branch Offices 17 Madison Avenue, New York

GREAT GATHERING HEARS OF CRIMES AGAINST YOUNG GIRLS

Resolutions Passed and Strong Committee Appointed.

Conditions Are Shown to Be Appalling in This City.

(From Monday Advertiser)

Whereas, Crimes of violence against women and girls have been for some time past on an alarming increase in this community, and

Whereas, The conditions in this regard are now intolerable and a disgrace to our Christian civilization, and

Whereas, The public at large have heretofore shown naught but indifference to the enormity of the evil existing in our midst, and

Whereas, It is charged that our elective officers, judges and trial jurors, have been and are remiss in their duties in relation to the detection, arrest, prosecution, and conviction of persons charged with these offenses,

Now and Therefore, Be it Resolved, That a committee of citizens be appointed at this meeting to cooperate with our officers of the law, and other devious means whereby our laws be more adequately enforced, and to arouse within this community a sense of its duty and responsibility for the protection of our women and girls.

By a unanimous vote of 1400 men and women who packed the Bijou last night, the above resolutions were adopted and Bishop Restarick, as chairman of the assembly, appointed the following to serve on the committee for which the resolutions provide: A. C. Lewis, Jr., A. Lindsay, Jr., A. Galtley, L. Tenney, Peck, Dr. W. C. Hobbs, F. C. Albertson, W. E. Brown, R. O. Matheson, R. H. Allen, J. P. Cooke, Mrs. J. R. Galt and Miss P. Peacock.

With a large and attentive audience, and earnest speakers, the meeting called for the purpose of arousing public sentiment toward action to put an end to crimes against women and girls was generally spoken of as an unequalled success, serving in every way the purpose for which it was called.

Following the devotional exercises in which various ministers and the St. Andrew's Cathedral choir took part, Bishop Restarick in a short talk explained the purpose of the meeting. Other speakers cited cases which had come within their knowledge where the law had proved inadequate to punish the guilty.

Statistics compiled from the police records and those of the prosecuting attorney were introduced and, contrary to the general belief, these showed that the majority of the crimes against girls under the age of ten years were charged against Americans and not Orientals, and that most of these had escaped lightly as compared with men of other races.

These statistics were presented by J. R. Galt, president of Palama Settlement. During their presentation there were cries of "Oh, shame!" whereon Mr. Galt said it was not well to judge harshly because the circumstances surrounding the cases and their trials were not known to the public.

Miss S. Sterritt, superintendent of the Girls' Industrial School, was the only speaker to really attack the police and the administration of the law.

Judge Whitney, in a sensible talk, explained the workings of the various departments charged with the administration of the law. He said that charges of the kind under discussion were the easiest in the world to make and the hardest to prove, and that the judges and juries should not be blamed in all instances where a supposed criminal escaped with a light sentence or went free.

In opening the meeting, Bishop Restarick said that the people had been called together to discuss the whole question of this social evil at this time, but to take action to put an end to assaults upon women, girls, and even babies, by adopting resolutions calling for law enforcement and the naming of a strong committee to see to the execution of the law, and if necessary to arrange for new legislation.

Bishop Talks Plainly.

He said that it was time to talk frankly and not mince words. He cited cases of abuse of girls of which he was cognizant. A principal of one of the schools had told him of the case of three girls under the age of twelve years who were late in returning to school after the noon recess every day. Investigation disclosed the fact that they had been selling themselves to pimps for the price of their noonday lunches.

He spoke of other instances which had come to him through confessions of a girl who, under the age of consent, had been forced for several years to submit to a man old enough to be her father, and of a girl of seven years who had been debauched by and sold by men whom he styled "inhuman males."

Bishop Restarick said he has noted with pleasure that the state and local house of commons had voted by a large majority to restore the whipping post as a punishment for white slaves, and intimated that it might prove of service in dealing with crimes against girls.

Miss S. Sterritt, superintendent of



JOHN R. GALT

Who presented some startling statistics at last night's mass meeting.

the Girls' Industrial School, read a paper, which is published in full as follows:

Says Police Are Slack.

"In our attitude toward the social evil, with which we come in daily contact, we have taken the stand that, as this crime cannot be committed by one alone, the male should be attacked as well as the female; and especially so when the female is under the age of eighteen years, or in other words, a child. What success we have had we leave to you to judge."

"A little girl of twelve years was playing pig with some schoolmates on her way home from school. A big Hawaiian came along and called her from her play. She paid no attention to him at first, so he called again, and argued by her playmates, she reluctantly responded. He took her into an empty house and there debauched her. She told me a few days later about this affair with all its revolting details. I got the evidence of her playmates to corroborate her statement, and then went to the district attorney's office and asked that the man be punished. I heard nothing more from this for some time."

"Again went to the office, and they told me that they had not had time to look into it, but would interview the girls that afternoon. As a matter of fact they had made no attempt to get evidence although I had told them the name of the man and the names of the playmates."

"A girl of fifteen was sent to a family in Makiki. Her work was satisfactory, she was happy, and the people were fond of her. A man found her out and went into that house, and into her room and remained a part of the night. She was mentally about eleven years of age, and physically a woman. The inevitable happened. The girl was returned to the school, and a warrant was asked for the arrest of the man. The statute reads for this offense a fine of from \$15 to \$50 or three months' imprisonment. I asked the district magistrate if he could not give the limit of the law to this offender, if proven guilty. He told me it was not customary to imprison, and he could make no exception in this case, but suggested a warrant for trespassing, as he could be given three months on that charge. I thereby learned that it is a greater crime to trespass on one's property than to debauch a girl who is trying to earn a legitimate living. The case is still pending."

Sailed Away Home.

"We discovered that a girl we had on parole in Manoa Valley was enticed away from her home to the Punahou grounds by a man named Barnard. He has been the cause of her first downfall and her commitment to the school; and at that time he had been warned to leave this girl alone. He had given her a diamond ring and promised marriage, so I endeavored to see him and learn his intentions. It took three days to locate him, and during my conversation with him he told me all I could do in the court would be to fine him \$25. He said he was willing to marry the girl and wanted until ten the next morning to make arrangements. I was called to the phone the next morning by a man who did not wish to give me his name, and told me that Barnard was leaving on the Manchu, and I had better arrest him at once. I got out a warrant for his arrest and told Mr. Kellett I wanted this man intercepted if it took the whole force. Barnard shook hands with his friends on the wharf and sailed away. These are a few of the many obstacles placed in our way when we are using our efforts to lessen crime committed against girls."

"Go along the streets any night in the neighborhood of River and Hotel, and you will see children in the coffee saloons, hacks and automobiles, and no attempt on the part of the police to stop it. We have a curfew law, why is it not enforced? Are the police inefficient, or are there not enough of them? It is for you to say. Vice is as open and above board as the sun. Is it any wonder that criminal assault on little girls is of common occurrence, and that we have in our city the child prostitute? We ask you who make the laws and put in office the officials to back up this work and see that justice is meted out to the criminal. We rest our case with you."

Terrible Conditions.

Verley Horne, superintendent of the Kamehameha Schools, said, among other things, that Hawaii was not the only place in the Union in which crimes against women and girls were rampant. He said in one large school in Massachusetts, twenty girls in the graduating class were found to be pregnant; and that in one famous school for boys, eighty students at one time were found to be suffering from venereal diseases. Mr. Horne said that girls dreamed to leave school and go out into the world now unless they were provided for, because they were weary of the soldiers and adventures from the

mainland who considered Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian girls their legitimate prey. He was of the opinion that there must be a decided change in public sentiment before much good could be done in altering present conditions.

Superintendent Rider of the Kamehameha Mission presented a telling picture of the slums of Honolulu and the lives of those who inhabit them. He paid a tribute to the police of the city, who he said had always stood ready to help him in every way and had done much, but he said the police needed the encouragement and counsel of the people and it was up to the public to give them what they asked.

Startling Statistics.

J. R. Galt, president of Palama Settlement presented sensational statistics taken from the police and county attorney records for the past twenty-two months. The total number of such cases on record and disposed of are thirty-eight, he said, with three not on record making forty-one in all. These figures showed that there had been nine cases of assault on children under the age of ten years with intent to commit rape, and in this number seven have been charged to Americans and in the majority of these the charge had been changed to assault and battery with a consequent light punishment.

One American charged with raping his four-year old niece is now awaiting trial, the records show. Of the total number of crimes, Americans have been charged with ten, Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians with four, Chinese with six, Japanese with five, and the others were divided up among other races.

He said that the total as given, did not appear large until compared to other countries. The proportion of such crimes in France for a city of the size of Honolulu was two and one-half to 50,000 population, and in England one to 50,000.

Judge Whitney, of the juvenile court, referring to audience before him, said it was very evident from the attendance at the meeting that "Honolulu does care." He said his great wonder was not why so many girls go wrong, but how so many grow up right.

Judge Whitney then explained the system by which the laws are enforced and the part each department plays. He said Honolulu was fortunate in its district magistrates and that he was glad to approve Superintendent Rider's praise of the police department. He explained that the real test of the strength of a case came in the circuit court where the prosecution must convince a jury of the guilt of the person charged with crime, and not just one man.

Death Penalty Too Severe.

As to the penalty, in cases of rape, he said that the law provided for the death penalty or for imprisonment for life, and the question of which to inflict was one the judges had to decide for themselves. He said that he did not believe that making the penalty death without exception would prove efficacious; that as crimes of this character were the easiest to charge and the hardest to prove, it would be difficult in most cases to find a jury willing to convict, knowing that its verdict meant the infliction of the death penalty.

Judge Whitney struck the keynote of his address when he said that the way the public could help in law enforcement was in expressing its opinion. He suggested that when a judge fixed a light sentence for what appeared to be a serious crime, it would be well to approach him and ask him why he took such action.

"It will do a lot of good, my friends; a lot of good," he said.

"The police, the prosecuting attorney, the judge and the jury do just what the public wants them to do; no more, no less," he declared; adding that all that these arms of government needed to know was what the people wanted done. "It's up to you to tell them," he said.

W. A. Bowen, in presenting the resolution, the adoption of which brought the meeting to a close, said that conditions had been ably stated by the speakers and the question was, what was to be done about it? The time had come to demand a stricter enforcement of the law, and it was believed that the resolution presented would start the work of getting what the public wanted. He then read the resolution, which was adopted by the audience en masse. Bishop Restarick then named the committee to assume charge of the movement.

The speakers and those who sat on the platform with them were: Bishop Restarick, Miss Sterritt, Percy Horne, P. W. Rider, John R. Galt, W. L. Whitney, W. A. Bowen, Dr. Dominus Sessler, Rev. John W. Wadman, Rev. A. Ebersole, Rev. Robt. E. Smith, Rev. D. C. Peters, Rev. P. T. Fukuo, Rev. Kong Yin Tet, Canon Ault, Governor Frear, Mrs. Frear, James Rath, Col. B. B. Cox, Salvation Army; Lucy Peabody, Kaahumanu Society; Henry Smith, E. Stiles, Miss Lorna Jaumes, Miss Agnes Maynard, Miss Pope, Kamehameha School for Girls; Miss A. Marsh, St. Andrew's Priory; James Wakefield, A. D. Castro, M. M. Scott, principal High School; Edgar Wood, principal Normal School; Paul Super, Y. M. C. A.; R. H. Trent, R. O. Matheson, and R. H. Allen.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—(By Associated Press Cable)—With the opening of congress here today interest is centering on the announcement that a new treaty is being negotiated with Russia, which will probably come before the senate for ratification at the short session.

The abrogation of the former treaty with Russia, which was signed in 1825, was due to the refusal of Russia to recognize the American passports of American citizens who happened to be Jews.

Congressman William Balser, Governor-elect of New York State, announced that he will continue in his former attitude that Russia must recognize all American passports, regardless of the religion of the citizens presenting them.

It is believed here in official circles that this question of passports will again be the stumbling block to a satisfactory treaty with Russia, and that should Russia remain firm in her contention that she has a right to reject undesirable visitors to her dominions, the senate will never ratify any treaty which can then be negotiated.

WHAT'S THE REASON

Many Honolulu People in Poor Health Without Knowing the Cause.

There are scores of people who drag out a miserable existence without realizing the cause of their suffering. Day after day they are racked with backache and headache; suffer from nervousness, dizziness, weakness, languor and depression. Likely the kidneys have fallen behind in their work of filtering the blood and that is the root of the trouble. Look to your kidneys, assist them in their work—give them the help they need. You can use no better remedy than Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Below is grateful testimony. Mrs. J. Shelly, 2911 Tulane Ave., New Orleans, La., says: "I had severe pains in my back and often my limbs became swollen. My back ached so badly that I could not stoop, in fact, I could not attend to my housework. Doctors advised an operation but I would not consent to this. On my sister's advice, I began taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and they acted like magic. I used only two boxes and was restored to good health. I am now convinced that my trouble was due to my kidneys and I am grateful to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for the benefit they brought me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Advt.

WOMEN WORKING TO FIGHT DEATH

One hundred thousand red cross seals, meaning \$1000 for the Anti-Tuberculosis fund, were sold yesterday by the ladies of the College Club and their assistants in the opening day of the campaign for the sale. There were not very many places about town missed yesterday and one enterprising young saleslady secured the waterfront, leaving a detachment of stamps standing guard over every customhouse officer and wharfinger on the "front."

There were no window cards up and no advertising on the streets, particularly on the billboards, but everything went as smoothly as possible. Red and green trails were left behind two scores of enthusiastic workers wherever they went and every person they approached promptly bought six times more stamps than they ever dreamed of sending on letters and then looked for the next agent to get some more.

Following the three days active canvases, which will continue today and tomorrow, the stamps, if there are any left, will be placed on sale in the stores. It is confidently hoped that all of the 400,000 will be sold.

It is advisable to stick the little seals on the back of the envelope owing to the refusal of some foreign countries to handle letters with red cross seals on their face. The interpretation of Postmaster Pratt of one clause of the law, however, makes it possible to put the seals on the face of the letters intended for domestic delivery. One section of the regulations provides:

"No adhesive stamps, or imitations of stamps, of any form or design whatever, other than lawful postage stamps, shall be affixed to the address side of domestic mail matter, but such adhesive stamps, provided they do not in form and design resemble lawful postage stamps, and do not bear numerals, may be affixed to the reverse side of domestic mail matter."

"All domestic mail matter bearing, on the address side, adhesive stamps, or imitations of stamps, other than lawful postage stamps, will be returned to the sender, if known, otherwise they will be forwarded to the division of dead letters."

Another clause, however, instructs the postmasters that "printed labels or 'stickers' which are not in imitation of, or which do not bear a resemblance to postage stamps" and "matter bearing such labels" should not be held as unlawful. Perhaps every one, to be on the safe side of the question should put their "stickers" on the safe side of the envelope, for if the department does not finally concur in the view that the Red-X stamps do not imitate or bear a resemblance to postage stamps, it will not deliver the letters.

The specific reference in the regulations to Red-cross stamps is as follows: "The following countries refuse to admit to their mails articles bearing non-postage 'Christmas' stamps or other adhesive charity stamps or labels:

"(a) Austria, Norway and Portugal, if they resemble regular postage stamps.

"(b) The following countries, unless postage thereon is prepaid, and unless the non-postage stamps are affixed to the back and not to the address side of the covers: British East Africa, Uganda, Antigua, Barbados, British North Borneo, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Gold Coast, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, British Honduras, Guatemala, Union of South Africa, Jamaica, Mauritius and dependencies, Montserrat, Nevis, Southern Nigeria, Saint Christopher, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, British Somaliland, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands, Germany, Great Britain, Southern Rhodesia."

Some of the ladies selling the stamps yesterday announced that the money secured from their sale would go to bring an expert down from the Coast to lecture on the subject. This is an error, however. The money will be expended by long-organized local associations and departments in channels already provided and for the purpose of increasing knowledge of consumption in such a way that immediate results will be apparent through a reduced number of cases not under treatment.

E. C. Peters and family returned Sunday from Honolulu where they have been sick and visitors.

"GOOD FELLOWS" ARE "CHIPPING IN" WELL TO START MALIHINI CHRISTMAS FUND

The "good fellows" of Honolulu are responding nobly to the request made that they "come through" for the starting of the 1913 Malihini Christmas Tree fund. Yesterday the fund was increased by money and checks to the amount of thirty-five dollars, bringing the total close to the hundred dollar mark and giving the fund a good, fair start for its third day.

"Dooney" Hartman, who has assisted the Malihini Tree committee in past years by making himself a committee of one to search out those very poor who are unable to reach the tree in person on Christmas day and to distribute among them the various donations sent in that are not suitable for children, came forward again yesterday and took up a collection among the drivers of the Oahu Auto Stand, bringing twelve dollars to the Advertiser as a result of his work. "Put it down as coming from the good fellows of the stand," he said, and in that way it goes on the list.

Peacock & Co. sent a check for ten dollars, accompanied by a personal check from R. J. Buchly for a five-spot. The Malihini committee will be called together in a few days and regular steps taken to canvass the city, although the members of the committee will appreciate it much better if all the contributions are made voluntarily. This committee has made it a practice to solicit as little as possible, not wishing to deprive anyone of the pleasure of giving for the pure satisfaction of doing something to make the poorest of the Honolulu children happy for one day at least. Every effort is made to avoid giving this fund even the appearance of a "hoildip."

The list now stands:
Previous acknowledged\$42.90
X 1.00
A Friend 2.00
Peacock & Co. 10.00
R. J. Buchly 5.00
Oahu Auto Stand 12.00
One of the Good Fellows 5.00

Total to date\$77.90

NORMAL SCHOOL CASE IS HEARD

Charges and Countercharges Are Exploited Before the Commissioners.

Hearing of the charges brought by Miss Etta Davis, a teacher, against Principal Edgar Wood of the Normal School and the department of public instruction, to the effect that she had been persecuted by Wood and unjustly treated by Superintendent Pope, together with testimony from the school officials to show cause for the action taken against Miss Davis, occupied the attention of the school commissioners for the greater part of yesterday's session.

Attorney Joseph Lightfoot appeared in behalf of Miss Davis, while Attorney General Lindsay acted for the department.

The position assumed by Miss Wood was outlined in a letter which she had written to each member of the school commission under date of September 24, but which she had not sent to Superintendent Pope.

Miss Davis claims she was employed through the Fiske agency of Boston as an assistant teacher in the normal school and as special teacher of mathematics. She supposed that she had a normal school position and was entitled to a salary of \$1000 for the first year, which she received, it appears, through a mistake. She was reappointed, she says, at the June meeting of this year, and expected to get the second year salary of \$1200. She charged that Wood had threatened to give her a low grade position if she did not resign or transfer and that she explained she could not take the low grade position, because she was fitted for higher work rather than for lower, and that if retained she should be given some of the higher work.

Out Instead of Raised.

She averred that she was not given notice of her reappointment until September 10, 1912, and then was informed that instead of the \$200 increase she was to be given first year salary in grade work at a decrease from her previous salary of \$1000. On her protest, she said her salary was restored to that of last year, but she was informed that she would have to take low grade work on the ground that her previous work had been unsatisfactory.

Miss Davis said she had repeatedly sought to ascertain whether her work was satisfactory, but that Principal Wood had always evaded the question. She said she had withheld her judgment as to the school and its methods as long as possible, but that Principal Wood must have known that her ultimate judgment could not be favorable and that she would consider it wrong to conceal "the deplorable state of affairs in the school." She styled this condition as a "sickening travesty of real education," and said that the slight results accomplished are obtained at terrible expense of time and health on the part of both teachers and pupils.

Miss Davis charged that Principal Wood did not tell her she was to have primary work until too late for her to protest, or to prepare for such work for which she was not qualified, and that he had forced her to take low grade work or resign.

She said that on assuming the primary work this year for which she was unprepared and while trying to do her

best with unfamiliar methods and younger students than she had ever taught before, Principal Wood had harassed and hindered her, humiliated her before the students and in her opinion had done everything in his power to make it unpleasant for her, resulting finally in her suspension.

She asked the board to see that she be given suitable work of the kind she was justified in expecting.

Salary a Mistake.

On behalf of Principal Wood and Superintendent Pope, it was shown through copies of correspondence with the Fiske agency that Miss Davis had been employed to do grade work and that in applying for a teacher to fill the position she secured, Principal Wood had stated that he wanted one with at least two years' experience in grammar grade work, and that he had enclosed a schedule of salaries showing that she would be paid as a grade teacher with a salary of \$900 for the first year.

It appears that through a mistake Miss Davis was credited as a normal teacher and paid \$1000 for her year's work instead of \$900, and that Attorney General Lindsay had advised Superintendent Pope that in view of this mistake, he be paid the same salary for this year as a grade teacher.

It was pointed out before the spring meeting at which the appointments were made, Principal Wood had written declining to recommend Miss Davis for reappointment on the ground that he considered her unfitted for training school work. This letter was mislaid and Miss Davis was reappointed, the commissioners not being informed of Wood's objections.

She began training this year in the grades, but her work was so unsatisfactory, it was charged, as to call for an investigation. Superintendent Pope, Inspector Gibson, Attorney General Lindsay and Mrs. Wilcox all visited her the board to do. He replied that he thought the board ought to provide her with work such as she claims she is fitted to perform, and suggested that as she had made a specialty of psychology, that such a class be formed at the normal school. He said this was the first normal school he had ever heard of that did not give instruction in psychology.

The commissioners took no action, adjourning until nine o'clock this morning, when it is probable that they will caucus as to the best way of settling the matter.

Miss Maud Dawson Next.

Immediately after the Davis case is disposed of, that of Miss Maud Dawson, who makes somewhat similar charges against Principal Wood and Superintendent Pope, will be taken up. Residents of the Waialua district on the Island of Molokai complained that they were dissatisfied with Professor Abel Cathcart. They said they were "greatly troubled in mind" because the professor had divorced his first wife, married a second and taken her to live with his first spouse. To soothe their troubled minds the commissioners voted to transfer Cathcart to some other berth.

Superintendent Taylor, at Haou, reported that the transfer of Miss Platt back to her former position and the installation of Mrs. John Madeiros and her brother at Haou had put an end to the trouble arising from the John Madeiros scandal.

Raymer Sharp and family have returned from Haleiwa after spending the past week there.

A FOLLOWER OF INFLUENZA.

An attack of influenza is often followed by a persistent cough, which may prove a great annoyance. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been extensively used and with good success for the relief and cure of this cough. Many cases have been cured after other well-known remedies had failed. For sale by Messrs. Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement